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Established June, 1765, and is now in its one hundred and sixty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly, four columns to the page, with a large column of advertising, State, local and general news, selected miscellany and valuable features and household departments. Reaching as many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters.

COMMANDERY INSPECTION

The annual inspection of Washington Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templars, was held on Wednesday evening in the presence of a large number of officers and other distinguished visitors. The work of the officers and the drill corps was highly commended by the inspecting officer.

Previous to the Commandery session, members and guests sat down to an excellent turkey supper, under the direction of Benjamin F. Downing, 3d, Captain General of the Commandery. The supper was served by the wives and daughters of the members of the Commandery, many of whom are officers of the Eastern Star.

The inspecting officer was Eminent Sir Clarence M. Dunbar, Grand Standard Bearer of the Grand Commandery and Division Commander of the Sixth Division, to which Washington Commandery is assigned. He was assisted by Eminent Sir George H. Sykes, of Attleboro, Deputy Grand Warden. Among the members of his suite were E. Sir James S. Blake, Grand Captain General; E. Sir Asa C. Jewett, Grand Junior Warden; E. Sir James A. Gunn, Jr., Grand Sword Bearer; E. Sir Norris G. Abbott, Grand Captain of the Guard; Eminent Commander George M. Hatch of Godfrey deBouillon Commandery of Fall River; Past Commander William P. Miller of DeMolay Commandery; Past Commander George W. Knowlton of Joseph Warren Commandery; Past Commander Henry F. Baldwin of Calvary Commandery; Past Commanders George W. Bowen, Elmer D. Young, and Charles M. Bowen of Godfrey deBouillon Commandery.

During the evening Washington Commandery was presented with a handsome portrait of Past Commander George W. Knowlton of Joseph Warren Commandery, who is an honorary member of Washington Commandery.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt took the stand at the session of the Naval Court of Inquiry in Washington on Thursday. While admitting that the organization that conducted the inquiry into Newport conditions was attached directly to his office, he passed the buck to Lieutenant Hudson, the commanding officer of that section, who, he claimed, was responsible for the methods used. Mr. Roosevelt also brought Governor Beeckman's name into the case, saying that the Governor had arranged to have Rev. C. P. Hall call upon him and explain conditions in Newport. Mr. Roosevelt was not subjected to cross examination.

The Court is apparently approaching the end of its sessions for the taking of testimony, although some efforts are being made to have the court summon Rev. Mr. Kent to testify. Secretary Josephine Daniels was expected to take the stand on Friday. Nobody can venture a prediction as to when the finding of the court will become public property.

There is only about one month remaining in which to register for the Fall elections, the book closing on June 30. Next week the board of registration and canvassers will visit the polling places in the various wards to accommodate those who are unable to go to the City Hall to register.

Alexander Smith Edward and Barrett Sisson of this city will receive their commissions as ensigns in the Navy within a short time, being members of the present graduating class from the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

TEMPLAR PARADE

Next Thursday about 100 Sir Knights of Washington Commandery, headed by the Municipal band, will go to Providence by steamer Elberon and take part in the great Templar Demonstration and parade in honor of Most Eminent Joseph K. Orr of Atlanta, Ga., Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of the United States. The Commandery will leave the Masonic Temple on School street at 8:00 a. m. sharp and will march to the boat landing at Sullivan's wharf. There they will be joined by the ladies and will board the steamer Elberon for a sail up the bay, which is expected to consume about two hours. A light luncheon will be served on the boat before landing to take part in the parade.

On arriving in Providence, the ladies will be met by a special trolley to convey them from the Transit street wharf to the grand stand in Exchange Place, where seats have been reserved for the whole delegation from this city. The Commandery will be met by an aide from the staff of the chief marshal and escorted to its place in line near Promenade street.

The parade will start at 11 o'clock sharp, and will move over a route slightly more than two miles in length. There will be some 8,000 uniformed Knights in line, with about forty bands of music, representing every Commandery in the jurisdiction of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. It will be the largest and most impressive Templar parade ever held in this State, and one of the largest ever seen in the East. The forty-eight Commanderies that will participate come from every section of the two States, and will constitute a fine body of men. The showy uniforms should make a very inspiring spectacle.

After the parade Washington Commandery and ladies will proceed to the Crown Hotel, where the private dining room has been reserved, and an excellent dinner will be served. After dinner they will return to the grand stand in Exchange Place, where the competitive drills will be held for three handsome silver cups. Nine Commanderies have entered their drill corps for this event, and among them is Washington Commandery of this city, under Adjutant William M. Thompson. The other entrants are Boston, Springfield, DeMolay, Calvary, Hugh dePayens, St. Omer, Berkshire, and Joseph Warren. These are the largest Commanderies in the jurisdiction, and Washington will have to work hard to carry off one of the coveted cups.

After the drill the Knights and ladies will return to their steamer and sail for home by moonlight, supper being served on board the boat. The Municipal band will furnish music on the boat as well as for the parade in Providence.

On Friday the business session of the Grand Commandery will be held in Providence, following which luncheon will be served at Pomham. In the afternoon, the Grand Master and other distinguished guests will come to Newport by automobile and will be escorted about the city by officers of Washington Commandery. The programme will include a trip to the Training Station and around the Ocean Drive, terminating at the residence of Governor R. Livingston Beeckman, where refreshments will be served.

The Templar demonstration has been arranged in honor of Most Eminent Joseph K. Orr, who will be the guest of the Grand Commandery.

The one-man cars have gone into operation on the Point division of the Newport & Providence Railway, and as far as can be ascertained are giving excellent satisfaction. The road some time ago obtained permission from the Public Utilities Commission to operate this form of car, and has three cars completely equipped for this service. Two new cars have been ordered but have not yet been received from the manufacturer.

The Ocean Drive has had a liberal coating of heavy road oil this week, and is considerably messed up in consequence. It will take only a few days for the oil to soak in, however, and after that it is hoped that the road will be found in excellent condition all summer. At present, the road is not one of the desirable driving places for automobiles.

The large fleet of destroyers is now in Newport harbor and this will be their base throughout the summer, unless unforeseen events call them elsewhere. There are many men in the fleet and the streets already present a very lively appearance in the evenings, when shore leave is granted.

GEORGE PIERCE

Mr. George Pierce, a well known colored man and veteran of the Civil War, died very suddenly at the club house of the Newport Yacht Club on Monday. He had been steward of the Club for twenty years, and lived on the premises. Monday morning, he was found unconscious by a neighbor who summoned a physician, but he was dead before medical assistance arrived.

Previous to his appointment as steward of the Yacht Club, to which he had devoted all his time for the past twenty years, Mr. Pierce was employed at various odd jobs about town and was well known. He was a member of Lawton-Warren Post, G. A. R., having seen active service during the Civil War. He was in the Navy for two years during the early part of the war, and afterward served for about the same length of time in the army. After the close of the war he was in active service with a cavalry regiment on the western plains, where he saw considerable Indian fighting.

Mr. Pierce was a prime favorite with the members of the Yacht Club, taking a deep interest in all that pertained to the Club and its members.

He took a great pride in the club house and was constantly on duty there.

LEVI P. MORTON

Hon. Levi P. Morton, a former Vice President of the United States, and for many years a well known summer resident of Newport, died at his home at Rhinebeck, N. Y., on Sunday, which was his ninety-sixth birthday. He had been in failing health for some time.

Mr. Morton is perhaps best known to the present generation of New Englanders as the donor of that beautiful tract of land in the southern section of the city which has been called Morton Park in his honor. He formerly owned the handsome estate on Bellevue avenue known as Fairlawn, which was afterward sold to the late L. Townsend Borden. He came regularly to Newport for many years, but since selling his estate he had been seldom seen here.

MRS. HENRY W. COZZENS

Mrs. Clarissa Reed Cozzens, widow of Henry W. Cozzens, died at her home on Powel avenue on Monday, after having been in failing health for some time. She was in her eighty-fourth year. She was one of the nine children of the late Joseph G. Stevens, and was the last survivor of the family. She had a wide circle of friends throughout the city, and was held in the highest esteem. She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. A. O. Taylor and Miss Ethel Cozzens. A son, Mr. Henry W. Cozzens, Jr., died in New York during the past winter.

There is a possibility of the establishment of another manufacturing industry in Newport, representatives of the National India Rubber Company of Bristol having been here this week to look into the possibilities of establishing a branch here. The Perry Mill was looked over and seemed a desirable location and more may be heard from the Company. This concern is connected with the United States Rubber Company, of which Col. Samuel P. Colt is the head.

Newporters are much pleased at the announcement by the New Haven road that the late evening train from Boston will be restored, beginning June 1st. This train leaves Boston at 9:40 and connections can be made at Fall River with a train from Providence. For some months it has been impossible to get into Newport by train in the late evening.

Last Sunday was a genuine spring day and in consequence there was a large number of people at the Beach. Some of the attractions were open and were liberally patronized. As soon as the weather warms up the attendance will undoubtedly be large, but the cold weather that we have had all the spring is not conducive to good business at the beaches.

A sub-station of the Newport Post office has been opened in Corson's music store on Broadway. For some time it has been necessary for residents of that section to come down to Thames street to buy a postage stamp and the new station should prove a great convenience.

Mr. H. F. Preston, a Master at St. George's School, has just brought out a very valuable book on St. George's School in the War. As secretary of the St. George's School Alumni Association and editor of the Alumni Bulletin, Mr. Preston was well qualified to edit such a publication.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

The board of aldermen had a busy session on Thursday evening, opening a number of bids, granting many licenses, and preparing a number of items for presentation to the representative council on Friday evening. Three proposals for printing contracts were opened and the Mercury Publishing Company took all of them at the lowest figures.

A claim for damages from Lima Koehler for injuries alleged to have been received by falling over an obstruction on Weaver avenue, was referred to Aldermen Martin and Williams. Large claims for damages by dogs to sheep were approved, these being principally for sheep belonging to William W. Anthony of Portsmouth. City Solicitor Sullivan and Alderman Hughes were made a committee with power to act on the request of the Block Island Steamboat Company for renewal of their lease of the City Wharf. Petitions of the Newport & Fall River Street Railway Company for permission to erect poles on Slocum street were referred to Alderman Martin. Many licenses of various kinds were granted.

Bids for printing the building ordinances, for printing tax bills, and for printing and binding the City documents and tax lists, were opened, and in each case the Mercury Publishing Company was the lowest bidder and was awarded the contract.

The contract for furnishing \$80,000 in anticipation of taxes went to S. N. Bond & Co. at \$6.23, they being the only bidders. Bids for supplies for the fire department were referred to the city clerk for tabulation. Aldermen Hughes and Martin, were appointed a committee to act with the city solicitor on the matter of contract with the Newport Hospital.

Chief Kirwin reported several places on Long wharf as dangerous fire risks and the matter was referred to Mayor Mahoney for investigation. A resolution of regret at the death of Hon. Levi P. Morton was adopted and a copy will be sent to the family.

There was a discussion over the status of the school bonds and it was learned that the council will have to be called in session each time it is desired to issue a portion of these bonds. Several other matters were referred to the council meeting on Friday evening for action.

LAYMEN'S SUNDAY

Next Sunday, Whitsunday, will be observed as Laymen's Sunday at Channing Memorial Church, when the morning service will be under the direction of the Charles T. Brooks Chapter of the Laymen's League, of which Mr. Fred W. Johnstone is the president. The address will be delivered by Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, of Boston. Brooks Chapter, although a young organization, has already made its influence felt in the church and in the community, and in taking over a morning service in the church has established an innovation in the work of the League.

The officers of the Chapter are Fred W. Johnstone president, Herbert Warren Lull vice president, Leander K. Carr second vice president, and Francis S. Goff secretary-treasurer. The executive board consists of the officers and Edward P. Gosling, Dr. William R. Howard and Walter A. Wright.

RED MEN COMING

Weenat Shassitt Tribe of Red Men sent a delegation of 37 members to attend the annual session of the Great Council of Rhode Island in Pawtucket on Thursday, and the local men were successful in securing Newport as the location for the next session of the Great Council. There was a lively contest over the election to the office of Great Senior Sagamore, Louis H. Scott of this city making a strong run, and losing by only three votes to Joseph Barber. Chester Staats of this city was appointed Deputy Great Sachem to Watchemoket Tribe of East Providence.

Captain and Mrs. Reginald R. Belknap have rented their cottage on Washington street and will spend the summer in Boston where Captain Belknap will be on duty.

The new stone crusher is being set up at the City quarry and Commissioner Sullivan hopes to have it in operation early next week.

The Newport police patrol is back in service after having been thoroughly overhauled and repainted.

Mrs. Susan E. Watson, widow of Daniel Watson, is critically ill at her home on Ayerly street.

Mr. William S. Bailey has removed his market from Thames street to Market Square.

REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL

The representative council was called to meet on Friday evening to take further action in regard to the issuing of bonds for school purposes.

After the bonds, or a portion of them, had been issued by the board of aldermen in accordance with a previous resolution of the council, it was found that they could not be marketed because of irregularity. The council was therefore called to take proper action to have them entirely legal.

Another matter that was expected to come before the council was the petition of the men of the police department for an increase of pay to make them equal with the fire department.

There was also some likelihood of the garage ordinance being called up again, as its advocates are very desirous of having some ordinance to regulate the public garages.

Miss Clara S. Allman of this city, daughter of Mrs. Samuel T. H. Allman, was united in marriage in Baltimore on Monday to Mr. Charles Joseph Connor of Providence. Mr. Connor is an officer in the Merchant Marine, and the young couple expect to go abroad in the early summer, to spend their honeymoon.

Mrs. Frank Hammill of Bristol gave the fourth in her series of talks before the Newport County Women's Republican Club, on Thursday afternoon, her topic at that time being the judicial branch of the government. As usual, her lecture was very interesting and instructive.

MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent)

Court of Probate

At the Court of Probate held in Middletown on Monday, May 17, the following estates were passed upon:

Estate of John Silvia Lopes. The first and final account of Antoine Deniz da Silveira, Administrator, was examined, allowed and ordered recorded.

Estate of Isaac Barker. Petition of Eliot G. Parkhurst, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a., for permission to sell two bonds of the Bunde Water Power and Land Company, at private sale, was continued for further hearing.

Estate of Isaac S. Hazard. An inventory was presented by Hugh B. Baker, Administrator with the will annexed, allowed and ordered recorded.

Estate of Isaac E. Smith. All parties interested agreeing thereto, notice was waived and on the petition of Ruth M. Ward, Clifton B. Ward was appointed administrator on the estate of Isaac E. Smith, and required to give bond in the sum of \$2000, with Ruth M. Ward as surety. David A. Brown was appointed appraiser.

Town Council

In Town Council licenses were granted Puny Pokross and Samuel S. Burdick, both of Fall River, to engage in the business of junk dealers.

Lloyd S. Peckham, on his petition, was granted a license to give an entertainment at the Berkeley Parish House and use masks.

The thanks of the Council were extended by vote to Mrs. Mary M. Ferry, for her generous offer to apply, at her own expense, to the part of Green End avenue lying between Valley Road and Aquidneck avenue.

The petition of the Providence Telephone Company for permission to extend its pole line on Brown's Lane, was granted. The work to be done, under the direction of Councilman John H. Spooner.

Dogs made two consecutive raids on the flock of sheep belonging to William W. Anthony of Portsmouth. On May 9 four sheep were killed and one bitten, and on May 16 seven sheep were killed and one bitten. The damages inflicted on the first date were appraised at \$90.10, and those of May 16 were appraised at \$155.30. Statements of the damages were presented to the Council meeting on Monday and allowed.

During the past fifty years dogs on Rhode Island have increased and the number of sheep decreased, so that the ratio now is about fifty dogs to one sheep. From 1850 to 1880 there were many flocks of sheep to be found on the Island, while at the present time it is rare to find even one flock.

Accounts were allowed and ordered paid from the town treasury as follows: For highway repairs: J. McCormick, for carting material on Jepson's Lane, \$27.00; Manuel F. Almada, for carting material and work on Jepson's Lane, \$60.50; John H. Spooner, for carting material and work on Jepson's Lane, \$46.50; Peckham Brothers Co., for stone furnished Turner's Road and Wyatt Road, \$708.85; for stone and cement furnished and labor performed in repairing Valley Road bridge, \$78.75; for stone furnished and labor performed in repairing approach to bridge at Easton's Beach, \$21.25; total on highways, \$1,134.15.

Other accounts allowed were as follows: Piniger & Marchester, for coal and wood furnished for heating Town Hall, \$28; Mercury Publishing Co., for printing ballots, \$13.50; Bay State Street Railway Co., for electric light at Town Hall, \$3.66; Mary E. Manchester, for assistance in office of Town Clerk for four weeks, \$40; Providence Telephone Co., for telephone exchange service, \$5.40; State

Gas Co., for gas, \$1.50.

Newport & Providence
Street Ry. Co.

Cars Leave Washington Square for Providence
WEEK DAYS—6:50, 7:40, 8:50 A.M., then each hour to 8:50 P.M.
SUNDAYS—7:50 A.M., then each hour to 9:50 P.M.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

TIME TABLE
(Corrected to March 28, 1920)
Newport to Fall River, Providence and Boston

Week Days		Newport		Boston		Fall River		Providence		Boston	
Leave	Duo	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave
6:15	6:23	6:30	6:38	6:45	6:53	6:57	7:05	7:12	7:19	7:26	7:33
7:17	7:25	7:32	7:40	7:47	7:55	7:57	8:05	8:12	8:19	8:26	8:33
8:35	8:43	8:51	8:59	9:06	9:14	9:16	9:24	9:31	9:38	9:45	9:52
11:10	11:18	11:25	11:32	11:39	11:46	11:48	11:56	12:03	12:10	12:17	12:24
1:18	1:25	1:32	1:39	1:46	1:53	1:55	1:57	1:59	1:59	1:59	1:59
2:09	2:16	2:23	2:30	2:37	2:44	2:46	2:54	2:56	2:58	2:58	2:58
3:00	3:07	3:14	3:21	3:28	3:35	3:37	3:45	3:47	3:49	3:49	3:49
4:10	4:17	4:24	4:31	4:38	4:45	4:47	4:55	4:57	4:59	4:59	4:59
5:10	5:17	5:24	5:31	5:38	5:45	5:47	5:55	5:57	5:59	5:59	5:59
6:10	6:17	6:24	6:31	6:38	6:45	6:47	6:55	6:57	6:59	6:59	6:59
Sundays		Newport		Boston		Fall River		Providence		Boston	
6:05	6:12	6:19	6:26	6:33	6:40	6:45	6:53	7:00	7:07	7:14	7:21
7:05	7:12	7:19	7:26	7:33	7:40	7:45	7:53	8:00	8:07	8:14	8:21
8:05	8:12	8:19	8:26	8:33	8:40	8:45	8:53	8:59	9:06	9:14	9:21
9:05	9:12	9:19	9:26	9:33	9:40	9:45	9:53	9:59	10:06	10:14	10:21
10:05	10:12	10:19	10:26	10:33	10:40	10:45	10:53	10:59	11:06	11:14	11:21
11:05	11:12	11:19	11:26	11:33	11:40	11:45	11:53	11:59	12:06	12:14	12:21
12:05	12:12	12:19	12:26	12:33	12:40	12:45	12:53	12:59	1:06	1:14	1:21
1:05	1:12	1:19	1:26	1:33	1:40	1:45	1:53	1:59	2:06	2:14	2:21
2:05	2:12	2:19	2:26	2:33	2:40	2:45	2:53	2:59	3:06	3:14	3:21
3:05	3:12	3:19	3:26	3:33	3:40	3:45	3:53	3:59	4:06	4:14	4:21
4:05	4:12	4:19	4:26	4:33	4:40	4:45	4:53	4:59	5:06	5:14	5:21
5:05	5:12	5:19	5:26	5:33	5:40	5:45	5:53	5:59	6:06	6:14	6:21
6:05	6:12	6:19	6:26	6:33	6:40	6:45	6:53	6:59	7:06	7:14	7:21
7:05	7:12	7:19	7:26	7:33	7:40	7:45	7:53	7:59	8:06	8:14	8:21
8:05	8:12	8:19	8:26	8:33	8:40	8:45	8:53	8:59	9:06	9:14	9:21
9:05	9:12	9:19	9:26	9:33	9:40	9:45	9:53	9:59	10:06	10:14	10:21
10:05	10:12	10:19	10:26	10:33	10:40	10:45	10:53	10:59	11:06	11:14	11:21
11:05	11:12	11:19	11:26	11:33	11:40	11:45	11:53	11:59	12:06	12:14	12:21
12:05	12:12	12:19	12:26	12:33	12:40	12:45	12:53	12:59	1:06	1:14	1:21

*Will not run May 21.
Time 12:01 midnight to 12:00 noon is indicated by half-faced type; 12:01 noon to 12:00 midnight is indicated by dark-faced type.

Birds Increase in Numbers.

The beneficial effects of the migratory bird treaty act are beginning to be felt. The United States department of agriculture, through its bureau of biological survey, has conducted investigations of the breeding areas of ducks in North Dakota and Nebraska, says a bulletin of the department. Compared with former years, a gratifying increase of breeding waterfowl, particularly in North Dakota, is evident. The fifth annual series of counts of birds of all species breeding on selected areas in various parts of the United States contained a large proportion of reports showing increases in bird population. The total number of reports received however, was not large. Many of the persons who had formerly taken part in the annual bird counts were unable, because of extra duties assumed during the war, to find time for the work required by the fifth count.

Long Sleeved Scarf.

The shorter "sleeves" are not so readily taken up by some women generally, though the longer ones are almost impossible to find in the shops. They are not "the thing" at all. One might as well accept short sleeves or no sleeves, for they seem as inevitable as the high cost of living. A special design is the only way around the idea that sleeves shall not end an inch or so below the arm pits. And special designs, these days, are confined to the few. The rest of us must accept the dictates of fashion as they stand and decide to glory in them.

After all, the short sleeve is much like the collarless gown when it comes to applying it to the various

SHORT SKIRT IS
STILL THE MODE

Abbreviated Garment Retains Its Popularity; Also the Short Sleeves.

STYLES TO HOLD FOR SEASON

Balient Features of Spring Clothes of Marked Interest to Women Who Seek to Wear Latest Creations.

Short skirts, long waists, short sleeves—these are the salient features of the spring mode, as it becomes established by usage from day to day. In one of the windows on Fifth avenue during the past gala week, writes a New York fashion correspondent, there were exhibited two gowns prominently for the street, but they were abbreviated and diaphanous in the extreme—so much so, that one untrained in the change in fashions could not have been expected to recognize them as street garments.

Two women stood before them, regarding their shortness and thinness with awe.

"Don't you suppose they've made a mistake?" said one; "surely those dresses are meant for evening wear. Why, look at the sleeves and the low cut necks!"

Yet the figures on which they were draped were wearing hats and gloves. It wasn't a mistake by any means, and the observer was destined to meet more and more of the same sort in her jaunt about the city. For they are appearing in greater numbers every day. There is a decided acceptance of all of the short cuts which not long ago seemed not destined to be favorites of American women.

There is no denying the fact that the short skirts are pretty and, in most cases, becoming. They give a proportion to the dresses of the hour that could not be nearly so good were the skirts allowed to be any longer. Every once in a while, along the thoroughfares where well-dressed women are wont to make their appearance, one sees astonishingly beautiful street clothes with skirts so short that they are nearer the knees than the ankles. The short skirt, without doubt, bids fair to become the most distinguishing feature of feminine apparel for 1920.

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Embroidered Organza Trims This Attractive Frock of Taffeta.

types of feminine beauty or non-beauty. Women will insist that they cannot wear the style, that it is not becoming to their type, and finally, when they do stop struggling and accept the fashion as it stands, they find that they really look extremely well—they surprise themselves. And then, when they come to analyze the situation, they discover that they have been refusing to accept the change merely because it is new and that they never really have given it a chance to prove whether it is becoming.

This happens as often as drastic changes are introduced to fashion, and time and again women have worn the thing that they announced to begin with they could never countenance.

It bids fair to be the case of the sleeve, and those who are looking toward that shining vista, economy of material, will welcome the shorter length.

A French designer has announced emphatically that the long waist is the line of the future, according to the American press.

They say the price of diamonds is going up.

Yes, but she likes for the sermon to match her skirt to regard to length.

—Florida Times-Union.

The Reason.

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figure that the French love so to pratise about? Well, it is not as yet the French figure, which is allowed to be as plump as it pleases, wherever it pleases. We still lean to straight lines in this country, and the figure which is not built along these lines may be corseted to the state where it seems to be. It is for such a figure

that the French artist of renown designs the long-waisted models. And you have only to observe them on straight, more or less flat figures to see how really beautifully they are adapted to this contour. Callot is doing the long-waisted dress to perfection. She has sent over many lovely models. The skirts are full or platted, and while often they are made with tighter underskirts, many of them leave the fullness of the skirt to be the only line below the dropped waist.

Long-Waist Model.

For instance, there is one model from this renowned house made of gray satin, with a full skirt falling over a tighter skirt of black satin. The straight, long, flat bodice is embroidered in gray in an all-over pattern of large design, with wide cuffs of black satin on the very much abbreviated sleeves.

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"Don't you suppose they've made a mistake?" said one; "surely those dresses are meant for evening wear. Why, look at the sleeves and the low cut necks!"

Yet the figures on which they were draped were wearing hats and gloves. It wasn't a mistake by any means, and the observer was destined to meet more and more of the same sort in her jaunt about the city. For they are appearing in greater numbers every day. There is a decided acceptance of all of the short cuts which not long ago seemed not destined to be favorites of American women.

There is no denying the fact that the short skirts are pretty and, in most cases, becoming. They give a proportion to the dresses of the hour that could not be nearly so good were the skirts allowed to be any longer. Every once in a while, along the thoroughfares where well-dressed women are wont to make their appearance, one sees astonishingly beautiful street clothes with skirts so short that they are nearer the knees than the ankles. The short skirt, without doubt, bids fair to become the most distinguishing feature of feminine apparel for 1920.

The shorter "sleeves" are not so readily taken up by some women generally, though the longer ones are almost impossible to find in the shops. They are not "the thing" at all. One might as well accept short sleeves or no sleeves, for they seem as inevitable as the high cost of living. A special design is the only way around the idea that sleeves shall not end an inch or so below the arm pits. And special designs, these days, are confined to the few. The rest of us must accept the dictates of fashion as they stand and decide to glory in them.

After all, the short sleeve is much like the collarless gown when it comes to applying it to the various

Most Desired Fabric.

At night, for dinner and dancing, taffeta has made its appearance as the most desired fabric; the evening gown is rare that does not have taffeta used in its making in one way or another. Sometimes tulle or chiffon holds the place of honor, but upon examination taffeta is found to be the foundation material, for the particular standing-out quality is the thing that is absolutely necessary to the modernist of evening adornment. Taffeta has that lovely texture which makes it stand out, but at the same time it falls in pleasant folds. Especially the newer taffetas have been refined in weaving until they are perfect.

In Paris the rage for taffeta goes on.

Even after the

Saturday, May 22, 1920

Senator Reed, democrat, characterizes the President's telegram commanding the Democratic party to follow his lead, "as the finest scheme of premeditated political suicide yet devised."

"United States Watching Mexico," reads a headline. This is what the Wilson administration has been doing for seven and a half years. In the meantime, Mexicans have murdered American citizens and destroyed American property.

"President Wilson desires to destroy all if he cannot get all," says former President Taft. In other words, he intends to rule or ruin. This has been his attitude ever since he became President. Yet many have been slow to realize it.

Secretary Daniels is much more anxious to make attacks on Admiral Sims than he is to go into the merits of this country's naval policy prior to the war and when the war was on, especially in its early stages. The Secretary acts like a man trying to distract public attention from the real controversy.

Secretary of Agriculture Meredith has reports showing that hired labor is about as scarce on the American farm as it was in 1918 when 2,000,000 men were across the water or in army camps. He says: "Our country faces a possible curtailment of food production, due to a shortage of farm labor, that promises to increase as summer advances."

Railroad sidings and junctions contain many miles of idle cars. Official estimates place their number at 288,000. There are goods to fill them several times over, but the railroads are unable to move the equipment owing to strikes. Both raw material and finished products totalling thousands of tons are waiting transportation; in the meantime mills are either forced to curtail their operations or shut down.

Every ten years, after the taking of the new census, the membership of the National house of representatives is increased to keep pace with the increased population. This year, according to the few figures given out, the House will be increased by sixty-nine. This increase as calculated by States, is as follows: Alabama 2, Arkansas 2, California 4, Colorado 1, Connecticut 1, Florida 1, Georgia 2, Illinois 3, Indiana 1, Kansas 1, Louisiana 1, Maryland 1, Massachusetts 2, Michigan 2, Minnesota 1, Mississippi 2, New Jersey 8, New Mexico 1, New York 8, North Carolina 2, North Dakota 1, Ohio 3, Oklahoma 4, Oregon 1, Pennsylvania 6, South Carolina 1, South Dakota 1, Tennessee 1, Texas 4, Virginia 1, Washington 3, West Virginia 1, and Wisconsin 1.

Rhode Island does not seem to be far for an increase, but she got it ten years ago. Perhaps that will answer. Not a word has been given out yet in regard to the population of any of the cities and towns of the State, while reports have been received from most every other State.

PLENTY OF SUGAR

Mr. Royal Meeker, Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, says he will stake his reputation as an economist on the assertion that there is more sugar in the country today than ever before in our history. Which also means that if Meeker is right, we now have the most incompetent Attorney General in our history. Let Meeker and Palmer fight it out.

HANDING G. O. P. HARD JOB

The way the Democratic administration has built up an expensive governmental organization and incurred a huge debt, all of which it will turn over to Republican administration next March, reminds us of the boy who put 27 eggs in the setting hen's nest. "Why, the hen can't cover all those eggs," exclaimed his mother. "I know she can't," replied the boy, "but I like to see her spread herself." The Republican party will have some job when it takes over the bunch of trouble accumulated by the Democrats.

SOME SHIPPING FIGURES

In 1810, about 20 per cent. of the foreign commerce of the United States was carried in American ships. In 1910, less than 9 per cent. of our commerce was carried in ships bearing the stars and stripes. Because of the destruction of British ships and the capture of German ships, together with emergency construction of merchant ships in the United States, nearly 28 per cent. of our trade was transported in American bottoms in 1918. What the statistics shall show in 1920 will depend largely upon the enterprise of American investors under the encouragement of the government. A co-operative spirit is necessary to success.

ECONOMIC EXPERIMENTS

The orators and the theorists can tell you offhand how to reconstruct the country's business. They would revolutionize the industries with their experiments. But they are never satisfied to work things out by gradual degrees. They want to do everything at once. And usually when they get a chance to try out their nostrums, they find that for some practical reason that never occurred to them, their ideas won't work, and lenient conditions worse than they were before.

The practical business man is never afraid to try experiments. He is trying them all the time. But he does not try them out on a revolutionary scale, until he has tested them out on a smaller scale.

The Democratic administration and Democratic leadership are full of theorists who want to experiment on a big scale without knowing what they are doing. They are confident, for instance, that they could take over the railroads, run them cheaper than private management could, and make the government operation so popular that public sentiment would never permit them to go back to private capital.

But this experiment ran your Uncle Samuel into the hole for the pretty little sum of \$1,000,000,000. The overwhelming voice of the country demanded the end of this wasteful folly.

This has been a characteristic Democratic procedure. The leadership of that party is theoretical, trying out experiments regardless of human nature and experience. The Republican party has given more leadership to business men, who would run the country on a business basis. They would be progressive, yet would base their measures on fact and investigation and experience, instead of on paper theories.

FUTURE OF MEMORIAL DAY

The National Memorial Day observances of May thirtieth have changed during recent years, and seem likely to undergo further modification.

But their spirit must be preserved. Twenty and thirty years ago, when the Civil War soldiers were in their prime, they were a most impressive demonstration of vigorous patriotic spirit. Today, when a remnant of elderly men are carried to the cemeteries to honor their fallen comrades, they convey pathetic as well as inspiring suggestions, and they need the co-operation of younger lives to preserve the occasion permanently as a national force.

The time will soon come when the soldiers of the world war are likely to take most of the responsibility for these occasions. In many localities the Sons of Veterans will carry on inspiring and enthusiastic exercises. But in the long run this tribute to heroism will probably be conducted largely by men who themselves have undergone the terrific experiences of war, and who know from personal experience what heroism really is.

The National Memorial Day seems likely to become a day for honoring all the men who have died in the American wars. It should include both the Blue and the Gray of the Civil War, since both parties gave their lives with equal devotion to an unselfish ideal.

All the political and economic differences that created that tragic separation have fortunately passed. Such slight frictions as still remain are merely such as will always exist between different sections of every country, so long as men are selfish and grasping and illiberal.

Thus Memorial Day will forever be the occasion when all men are asked to turn from their materialistic ideals, and honor those who have placed duty and love of humanity higher.

A BURLESON DEFICIT

Mr. Burleson has asked Congress for an appropriation of \$14,055,565 to cover the deficit incurred during the period of his control and operation of telegraph and telephone lines. In extenuation of his poor management he declares that if he had been kept in charge of the lines "a few months longer" there would have been no loss. Possibly he would have screwed the rates up until his books showed a credit balance, but the loss to the public would have been there just the same. They would merely have paid it in increased rates instead of in continued high taxes to meet deficiency appropriations. In the last two years the Government has amply demonstrated its utter inability to manage public utilities successfully, and Mr. Burleson's opinion to the contrary does not alter that fact.

HIGH COST OF PALMER

Attorney General Palmer has asked Congress for a deficiency appropriation of \$518,394.25. A short time ago Mr. Palmer announced that he had closed the campaign against the high cost of living as the expenses of the Department of Justice had to be reduced \$200,000 to avoid a deficit. He stated then that he did not wish to appeal to Congress for more funds. Howard E. Figg, special assistant to the Attorney General told the Senate Committee on Manufactures recently that of the 1,200 profiteers apprehended by the Department of Justice only 350 had been brought to trial and of these only 25 or 30 offenders had been jailed.

PORTSMOUTH

(From our regular correspondent)

Death of Andrew W. Grinnell

Mr. Andrew Grinnell died at the Trusdale Hospital in Fall River on Tuesday morning, after an illness of appendicitis, an attack of pneumonia and a complication of diseases. Mr. Grinnell had been in poor health for some time, and after an attack of influenza last winter, he did not regain his health. About six weeks ago he was carried to the hospital in Fall River where he submitted to an operation for appendicitis and later developed pneumonia. He returned to the home of his parents, but was later taken to the hospital with an abscess on his lungs and other complications, which caused his death early Tuesday morning.

Mr. Grinnell was born in Fall River August 14, 1898, and was the son of Harry W. and Corn (White) Grinnell. About two years ago he married Cornie Negus and went to Newport to reside. He was employed as a mechanic at the Torpedo Station. Last fall Mr. and Mrs. Grinnell moved to this town and resided in the Spooner cottage near St. Mary's Church. He is survived by his widow, a daughter born February 14, 1929, his parents, and a sister, Miss Cora Pearl Grinnell. Mr. Grinnell was very popular and will be sadly missed.

Mrs. Charles S. Planmer, who has been spending the past two weeks with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Corinne, Jr., of Mt. Vernon, N. J., has returned to her home.

St. Paul's Guild met on Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. William A. Lawrence. Much sewing was accomplished. The play entitled "The Kleptomaniac," which was given at St. Paul's Guild House on Wednesday evening, was well attended and a good sum was realized.

Mr. Daniel Buckley has sold his farm, the Levi Cory homestead, to Mr. Antone Reise. Mr. Buckley will return to his former home in Fall River.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer J. Peckham of Tiverton gave a luncheon in honor of the engagement of Mr. Ward Elliott and Mrs. Hazel M. Triplett. Mr. and Mrs. George Elliott also gave a dinner in honor of the happy event. The news came as an utter surprise to their relatives and friends.

The Portsmouth Post, No. 18, of the American Legion, gave a dance at the Town Hall on Thursday evening, this being the last dance of the season.

Plans are being made for a play entitled "Patty Makes Things Hum," which will be given in June at the Fair Hall Theatre, under the auspices of Portsmouth Post, No. 18, and will be under the direction of Mr. Ward Elliott.

A prize has been offered by the American Legion to the Post in Rhode Island securing the most new members. This week was Push Week and all outstanding dues were to be collected.

The Helping Hand Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church met for Sunday school on Tuesday with Mrs. Albert E. Sherman.

The Thursday Circle of St. Mary's Church met on Thursday at the home of the president, Mrs. George Elliott. Plans were discussed for a lawn party to be held at the grounds of the Rectory. The hostess served tea and fancy cookies.

Mr. George Anthony is having a large Green Mountain silo erected at his farm on the East Main Road. Four men who go from place to place constructing these silos are engaged on the work.

The body of Mr. Jesse G. Elyer, who died last winter at Johnstown, N. Y., was interred in the Union cemetery on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Mrs. Elyer, who was formerly Miss Irma Harrington, will make her home with her parents.

Dogs made another raid into the sheep of William W. Anthony on Sunday morning. Seven sheep were killed and one bitten. Of the former flock three sheep remain unharmed.

Mr. and Mrs. George Faulkner have had as guest Mr. Irving Faulkner of Fall River, Mass. Mrs. Faulkner is seriously ill at her home.

Mr. and Mrs. George Manchester announced the engagement of their eldest daughter, Helen Elizabeth Manchester, to Mr. Edward T. Swanton.

Large Rattlesnake Killed

Mr. Elliott Soule recently killed a large rattlesnake in the grass near his home on Childs street. While driving home his cows, he saw what looked like a small snake. Upon investigating the snake, after he had killed it with a stick, it was found to be a three-foot rattlesnake, apparently about a year old. Many people remarked that a rattler was never known to be on the island before.

While driving out toward the road on Tuesday at Taylor's gate, Mr. Frank H. Manchester's Ford truck was struck by the electric express. The freight struck the Ford truck a side blow on the right side, and pushed it off the track and into a telegraph pole. Mr. Manchester was only shaken up, but the machine was a total wreck. Mr. Manchester had bought six dozen of eggs, and four eggs were all that remained whole after the accident.

Death of Walter S. Soule

Mr. Walter S. Soule died at his home on West Main Road recently after a long and painful illness. He was the son of the late Job and Lydia (Cory) Soule. He was born in this town and spent his entire life here. He is survived by a widow, Mrs. Aurilla Soule, a twin brother, Mr. William T. H. Soule, and a sister, Mrs. Edward G. Ruggles. Another sister, Mrs. Wager Briggs, died several years ago.

The funeral services were held at his residence and the ceremony was conducted by Rev. Wilbur Nelson, of the First Baptist Church, of which he was a member. The bearers were Messrs. Russell M. Peckham, John Watson, Clifton B. Ward, and William A. Anthony. The interment was in the Friends' cemetery. The floral tributes were numerous and beautiful.

Thursday all of Aroostook County, Maine, was sweltering with heat. The thermometer stood 89 degrees most of the day. We saw nothing of the hot wave in Newport.

BLOCK ISLAND

(From our regular correspondent)

Season's Records Broken

The attendance records for the 1919-1920 season were shattered at the 24th weekly market whilst and dance of the local Athletic Association last Saturday night, when a crowd sufficient to put 27 tables into play answered the roll call of the official scorers at 8:30 p. m.

Owing to the late hour for commencing the hostilities, due to the daylight saving schedule, the whilst period has been cut down to fifteen hours, thus leaving a good portion of the evening open for dancing.

The boys from the U. S. S. Fulton were out in force and entered into the popular steps with a swing and pep that is characteristic of the youth and vigor ever prominent in Uncle Sam's lads. The crazy-eights, however, put a "jam in their pink-balconies," and they have taken a vow to master the intricate figures before another weekly festival is adjourned.

The whilst awards from the Littlefield market, were distributed as follows:

Howard Glazer, 29 points, bag of flour; Miss Laura Millikin, 29 points, 6 lbs. roast beef; Miss Loraine Sprague, 28 points, 5 lbs. strawberry jam; Reginald Conley, 26 points, 2 dozen oranges; Mrs. Ruth Willis, 25 points, 3 cans pineapple; Frank Chapman, 24 points, 6 lbs. bacon; Mrs. Hazel Lockwood, 23 points, 2 lbs. coffee; Tom Ward, 23 points, 2 lbs. sirloin steak. Consolations, Miss Esther McCarthy, Frank Austin.

After the customary hour of refreshment, during which temptation cakes frosted with cotton sugar were introduced, an exhibition waltz was staged with Elmer Allen and Nuto Ball as principals. This event was followed by the usual dancing period which was in evidence until midnight.

New Uniforms Arrived

The new uniforms for the Block Island Baseball team arrived last Friday and everybody who saw them on the boys last Sunday afternoon remarked at the neat appearance of the team with the latest acquisition.

A representative from the John F. Cushman Co. of Providence paid a visit to the Club, bringing the outfit with him. Altogether nearly \$200 worth of equipment was purchased. This is the first time in the history of the Island that a simon pure outfit has ever appeared in uniforms to defend the honor of the National pastime. The townspersons are proud of the boys and wish them success.

Vaudeville Show Coming

The Buffalo Club have announced a vaudeville entertainment for next month at the Empire Theatre. It is also announced that the feature act will be a satire on "I've lost my gal," in which Arthur Rose and Brainard Day will star.

Athletic Field Leased

At a recent meeting of the directors of the Athletic Association, the Athletic Field was leased to the Government for the use of the United States Navy boys and their invited guests, for Sundays for a period of one year, ending May 1st, 1921.

Hereafter all events occurring on the first day of the week will be under the direct supervision of United States Naval Officials, and all invited guests, as well as the enlisted men, will be expected to respect all regulations that are enforced on Government owned or leased property.

A duplicate copy of the lease has

been returned with the signatures of the proper officials affixed and is now in the possession of the Assistant Secretary of the Athletic Association.

Sister Alice Arrives

Mrs. Alice Halte, known throughout the evangelistic campaigns as Sister Alice, has been appointed by the Eastern Primitive Methodist Conference to assume the pastorate of the Block Island Primitive Methodist Church. Mrs. Halte arrived on the Island Wednesday and will begin her work at the church on Sunday, May 24th.

Three years ago Sister Alice conducted a very successful evangelistic campaign on Block Island and made a host of friends and added a large membership to the Center Church, which was then in charge of Rev. A. Hesford. Since then Mrs. Halte has had charge of a pastorate in New Bedford, Mass., where she has been very successful.

Her many friends, embracing all denominations, are much pleased that she is to be permanently located on the Island.

Base Ball Reception

About two hundred base ball fans assembled at Recreation Park last Sunday afternoon with the intentions of witnessing a little set-to between the local ball artists and Uncle Sam's Warriors from the U. S. S. Fulton, but had to content themselves as mere guests at a little informal barbecue on the National pastime, due in part to the crippled condition of the local outfit who were there or four regulars shy when the Ump called the meeting to order and scolded them for not being in the first inning produced the dreaded malady.

With the above conditions in evidence at the close of the first inning, it was promptly agreed upon by both factions to call it quits and introduce an out-door comedy to be staged in three acts.

The play, the title of which was not announced, was a huge success from every angle and considerable originality cropped out in nearly every act.

The best comedians were furnished by the locals and a few clowns who could hold a steady birth with Ringling Bros. most any time.

The minds of the Fulton's boys were bent more on the order of Tragedy rather than Comedy, but their leading man, Tiny, would not give his consent to the deep stuff, neither would his battery mate, Ginger Wettis; but neither of these funny-men could hold a candle alongside of Daves and Heinz and their able assistants who wore the colors of the local jesters.

Barring just what happened in three of the nine acts, some real base ball was pulled off by both teams and a lot of good stick work was in evidence at times.

Now that the pink tea is all over, a smashing good game is looked for on the 23rd. The umpire will drop his bat promptly at 2:30 p. m., and unless all signs fail, he will start something that will resemble the old ball game minus the theatricals.

Reception Planned

Mrs. K. A. Haaking of Providence, who has conducted the New Harbor Dancing School the past winter, at the K. of G. Naval Club, announced at the Monday night class that the season would close with a big reception and ball on Monday evening, May 31, at Mahigan Hall.

MRS. J. F. LEWIS.

Beauty Surprises English Society by Remarrying.



RAILROADS URGE HELP OF CONGRESS

Owners Say They Need 226,000 Cars and Thousands of Engines to Cope With Situation.

INDUSTRIES FEEL STRESS.

Call for Heroic Measures—Senate Committee's Extension of Payments on Revolving Fund Styled Inadequate—Freight Blockade Serious.

Washington.—With reports from many big industrial centers indicating that an accumulation of freight is piling up at all gateways, east and west, the railroads appealed to Congress for heroic measures to enable them to relieve the congestion and thus permit production, needed to put down the cost of living, to go ahead without interruption. Railroad officials declared that the carriers require 226,000 cars and several thousand locomotives to cope with the situation.

As a means of enabling the roads to provide this equipment the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee approved an amendment to the transportation act under which the railroads could be given fifteen years instead of five to pay back advances under the \$100,000,000 revolving fund.

Railroad officials said that this would help, but disclosed that the situation called for immediate and substantial relief if the carriers were to dig themselves out from under the accumulation of freight which they assert is stifling the industrial life of the nation.

While most of the roads were swamped with freight at junction points and big gateways, American Railroad Association officials said a perceptible improvement was shown by reports received from all sections. Complaints still came in from shippers, however, and the Car Service Committee of the association, which directs the car movement, endeavored to allocate equipment to sections and industries in greatest need of it.

There was no embargo on the movement of coal, livestock and perishables, and these commodities had a preferential rating and right of way next to passenger train service, which thus far has not been affected. Government agencies in touch with the transportation system put forth every effort to help relieve the situation, admittedly bad, but not quite so bad as a week or ten days ago.

Demands for coal were general. This was kept moving, while orders were issued for the quick dispatch of cars to the northwest for shipment of grain and refrigerator cars for California and Florida to take care of perishables.

The south seemed to be the only section free of congestion, the roads reporting a steady flow of southbound freight, with the northbound movement regulated at eastern and western gateways by the ability of connecting roads to accept it. At the Potomac yards here in the southern gateway used by all lines in and out of Washington, officials reported that 2,500 cars were handled. The movement north and south was about equally divided, but the northward flow was stopped suddenly by an embargo on all except the three favored commodities.

Demands for coal were general. This was kept moving, while orders were issued for the quick dispatch of cars to the northwest for shipment of grain and refrigerator cars for California and Florida to take care of perishables.

Such extensive revisions are being made in the bill that present prospects are that it cannot be acted upon by the full committee before a week elapses.

While resolutions have been re-

vised by the committee from various stock and grain exchanges protesting against the tax on transactions in stocks and bonds and grain futures, the protests will not be heeded. The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee are standing pat on the original tax provisions of the bill other than the tax on retail sales.

Particular attention was given to the New England situation because of reports that the tie-up was general and that the number of cars waiting to be moved now exceeds 30,000.

Swamped as they are at some points,

officials said it was natural to expect confusion, especially with a shortage of labor, which has seriously retarded work at junctions.

Development of inland waterways afford the only final solution of the present railroad traffic jam, Representative Small, Democrat, of North Carolina, president of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, declared in the house. He criticized what he characterized meager appropriations by Congress for improvement of rivers, and said that the lack of a continuous, comprehensive program of waterway development was reflected by the present rail congestion.

John Grunni, head of the strikers,

says 100,000 freight cars are idle in the Chicago district.

REBELS TO SEEK RECOGNITION.

Plan to Assure America of Friendly Policy.

Washington.—The revolutionary government of Mexico is preparing a diplomatic drive to win recognition from this country.

Elaborate preparations will be made for a formal request for recognition by the United States government. It was learned at headquarters of Dr. Torre Diaz, who is "confidential agent of the provisional government of Mexico."

RAISES JAP QUESTION.

Determined to Remain White Man's Country.

London.—The question whether there is to be a continuance of the Anglo-Japanese alliance is being brought before the British public by W. A. Watt, treasurer of the Australian commonwealth. He has urged closer co-operation between Great Britain and her dominions with regard to foreign policies and emphasized Australia's determination to remain a "white man's country."

The old warship Richmond, once a part of Farragut's fleet at Mobile and New Orleans, was set on fire at Eastport, Me., for the copper in her hull. She ends her career on the same beach where other historic craft, including the Franklin, Wabash, Minnesota and Vermont, have been burned by junkmen in other years.

Herman Grether Nelson, who claims to be the former Baroness De Beck of London and Paris, has been sentenced to one year in Bangor, Me. jail and her husband, George Leroy Nelson, former second lieutenant 505th U. S. Engineers, to not less than two or more than four years, in the State prison for arson, by the Superior Court.

CHARLES E. LOBDELL.

Republican Appointed Chairman of Farm Loan Board.



TRAIN BANDIT SLAIN IN BATTLE

Kills Policeman After Robbing Illinois Central Mail Car of \$105,000 in Cash.

FORMER MODEL POSTAL CLERK

Chicago Police Battle Two Hours With Train Robber—Youth Gives Clerk \$20,000 for Traveling Bag in Which to Place Money.

Chicago.—A bandit, identified as Horace Walton, twenty-two years old, of St. Joseph, Mo., looted the mail car of the New Orleans Limited on the Illinois Central Railroad of \$105,000 in currency. After a battle with the police, in which the bandit and one policeman were killed and another policeman wounded dangerously, the bandit dropped the satchel containing the money. Federal officers are investigating the disappearance of \$5,000 from the satchel.

Walton fell with four bullets in his body after barricading himself in his apartment and fighting with more than 100 police, including several picked rifle squads.

Walton boarded the train at Gilmanton, a few miles from Kankakee, and took a seat in a Pullman car. A pouch containing the money, which was on its way to a Chicago bank from the Citizens National Bank of Decatur, Ill., was put on the train at Gilmanton.

As the flyer pulled out of Kankakee, Walton stepped into the mail car and announced that he was the postal inspector. He walked toward Elmer F. Harris, chief clerk, and his four assistants, then suddenly drew a pistol and commanded "hands up." The clerks obeyed. Harris and three of the clerks were ordered to lie on the floor. James E. Burke, another clerk, was forced to bind their hands behind them. Walton then tied Burke's hands and set about in leisurely fashion sorting the mail pouches.

Armed with clerk's key he picked out and rifled the bags containing shipments of money, remarking, "It's easy when you have inside information." He took a traveling bag from one of the clerks, paying him \$20,000 for it out of his newly required roll, and putting the rest of the money in it.

After filling the bag Walton kept up a running fire of bullets with the clerks until the train reached Englewood Station, in South Chicago, shortly before 1 a. m. There he leaped out.

Chief Clerk Harris loosened his bonds and pulled the cord, stopping the train soon after the robber had departed, but even before the alarm had been spread Patrolman William A. Roberts and John Kendricks met Walton. Their suspicions were aroused by the bag he carried and Roberts stepped forward to question the man. Walton, with revolver in his pocket, fired through his coat. Roberts fell, shot in the head and side.

Walton leaped into the doorway of an apartment building, while Kendricks dropped behind Roberts body and opened fire. After an exchange of shots the policeman dashed forward and grappled with the man. Walton dropped the bag and fled. When examined later by Federal officers the bag contained only \$50,000.

Police rifle squads, summoned by neighbors, located the man in an apartment house a half block away. They surrounded the building and for more than an hour poured hundreds of bullets into Walton's apartment. He returned the fire steadily, using two guns, then suddenly stopped. Detective Chief Mooney led a dash on the room. Walton was found on the floor, dead, with four bullets in his body.

A membership card issued by the St. Joseph, Mo., Y. M. C. A., and a letter addressed to Mrs. L. V. Walton, 523 North Seventh street, St. Joseph, were found in his pocket.

Patrolman Roberts was rushed to a hospital, where he died after a few hours. He is survived by a wife and two children. Patrolman Thomas Serriter also was wounded.

Walton had lived in the apartment where he was killed for several weeks, according to neighbors. A postal inspector's badge, a mail pouch key and an Illinois Central time table, printed in pencil on a card, were found on the body.

LATEST EVENTS AT WASHINGTON

The bill authorizing coinage of a special 50 cent piece to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims was signed by President Wilson.

A provision that will preclude the railroad administration from deducting from the rental which it owes the railroads any part of the \$765,621,450 which the roads owe the government for additions and betterments made during federal control is incorporated in a bill reported in the Senate by Senator Cummins on behalf of the Interstate Commerce Committee.

Secretary Daniels told the Senate Naval Investigating Committee that he had not signed a cablegram bearing what purported to be his signature which was among those read to the committee by Admiral Sims, Republican leaders of the Senate abandoned the idea of concluding a separate treaty with Germany, and consented to the amendment of the Knox peace resolution, eliminating the request to the President that he negotiate such a treaty.

Senate committee decided to report favorably the Poinsett anti-strike bill for railroads.

The alleged rent profiteering in Attleboro, Mass., took on a new aspect when it became known that Martin Flanagan, president of the Tenants' League had purchased a two-story house and had served notice on the occupants of the second story that after June 1, the rate would be increased from \$15 to \$20 monthly.

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There is Furniture, and Furniture

Some furniture simply fills up the vacant spaces and never makes a home look attractive. It is furniture of course, but where is the satisfaction in putting your hard-earned dollars into furniture of this sort. You should buy furniture not to fill up the rooms, but to furnish them, to make a home you will be proud to live in. That kind doesn't cost any more if you buy it at the right place.

Our Furniture Furnishes

We have been in the home-making business all our lives and we use all our years of experience in carefully selecting from the best markets the things that we know will give you lasting satisfaction.

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The right kind at the right price.

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All Goods are Fairly Absurdly

NEW WAR RISK POLICIES READY

Former Service Men May Now Convert Their Insurance Into Permanent Policy.

PROVISIONS ARE VERY LIBERAL

Ruling Permits Reinforcement of Lapsed or Canceled Insurance Before July 1, Regardless of How Long Man Has Been Discharged.

Washington.—When congress passed the war risk insurance act, which has been characterized as "the most liberal law ever passed on the statute books of a grateful nation," it provided that the war-time policies, which were planned to endure for only five years, might be converted into permanent forms of life insurance to be issued by the United States government. Announcement of the actual provisions of the new policies which now are made, was deferred until necessary supplemental legislation could be passed, in order that the policies might be made models of liberality.

Those policies are issued to former and active service men and women of the American forces, in terms which have been made exceptionally favorable, in recognition of their sacrifices. The government pays all the costs of administration.

A total of 4,610,388 applications for war risk insurance, representing more than \$40,000,000,000, have been received in the bureau of war risk insurance. The applicants, in many cases, have been awaiting definite announcement of the terms of the new policies before applying for conversion of their war risk insurance to permanent forms.

Others canceled their war risk insurance or permitted it to lapse, inasmuch as it is necessary that the war risk (term) insurance must be in effect at the time of conversion to one of the permanent forms of insurance. It is anticipated that many who dropped their insurance will hasten to reinstate it under the liberal ruling which permits reinstatement of lapsed or canceled insurance, any time before July 1, 1920, on payment of only two monthly premiums on the amount of insurance to be reinstated, the application to be accompanied merely by a satisfactory statement of health.

The six permanent forms of United States government life insurance into which the war-time insurance may be converted are:

1. Ordinary life.
2. Twenty-payment life.
3. Thirty-payment life.
4. Twenty-year endowment.
5. Thirty-year endowment.
6. Endowment maturing at age sixty-two.

The New and Important Features. The principal features in the United States government life insurance contracts, which have been approved by Secretary of the Treasury D. F. Houston and are being issued by Director R. G. Cholmeler-Jones of the bureau of war risk insurance are:

First, that the insured has three optional settlements:

Option 1. Insurance payable in one sum. Settlement under this option will be made only when the form has been selected by the insured during the lifetime or the payment in one sum is requested in his last will and testament.

Option 2. Insurance payable in elected installments. The monthly installments are payable for an agreed number of months under their form of contract (not less than 60) to the designated beneficiary, but if such beneficiary dies before the agreed number of monthly installments has been paid, the remaining unpaid monthly installments will be payable in accordance with the beneficiary provisions of the policy.

Option 3. Insurance payable in installments through life. The installments may be payable throughout the lifetime of the designated beneficiary if they so elect, but if such designated beneficiary dies before 240 such installments have been paid, the remaining unpaid monthly installments will be payable in accordance with the beneficiary provisions of the policy.

Total and Permanent Disability. Second, the policies provide for total and permanent disability benefits to the insured covering the entire period the policy is in force, and during the period of the insured's total and permanent disability. The total and permanent disability feature is also included in the paid-up and extended features of the policy contract.

Total permanent disability as referred to in the policy contract is any impairment of mind or body which continuously renders it impossible for the disabled person to follow any substantially gainful occupation and the diagnosis of which is founded upon conditions which render it reasonably certain that the impairment will continue throughout the life of the person suffering from it.

The total permanent disability benefits may relate back to a date not exceeding six months prior to receipt of due proof of such total permanent disability, and any premium becoming due after the date of such disability and within such six months, if paid, shall be refunded without interest.

Loss of Sight. The total permanent disability benefits may relate back to a date not exceeding six months prior to receipt of due proof of such total permanent disability, and any premium becoming due after the date of such disability and within such six months, if paid, shall be refunded without interest.

Without prejudice to any other cause of disability, it is agreed that the irreparable loss of the sight of both eyes, or the loss of both hands, or the loss of both feet, or the loss of one hand and one foot shall be considered as total permanent disability within the meaning of the contract; and monthly installments for any of these specifically enumerated causes of total permanent disability shall accrue from the date of such total permanent disability, and any premium becoming due after such disability, if paid, shall be refunded without interest.

If there be a loan under the policy,

then payments on account of total permanent disability shall be adjusted accordingly.

If the policy be an endowment policy, and one or more monthly installments have been paid on account of total permanent disability, the insured may at the end of the endowment period, surrender his policy for the commuted value of installments (240 less the number paid) less any indebtedness.

Dividends.

Third, the policy shall participate in and receive such dividends from gains and savings as may be determined by the director of the bureau of war risk insurance with the approval of the secretary of the treasury. Any dividend so apportioned may be taken in cash, and if not so taken, shall be left on deposit to accumulate at such rate of interest as the secretary of the treasury may determine, but at a rate never less than 3½ per cent compounded and credited annually, and payable, if not previously withdrawn, at the maturity of each policy to the person entitled to its proceeds.

Incontestability.

Fourth, the policies shall be incontestable from the date they take effect, except for nonpayment of premiums, and are issued free of restrictions as to travel, residence, occupation or military or naval service, except that the discharge or dismount of the insured from the military or naval forces of the United States on the ground that he is an alien enemy, conscientious objector, or a deserter, or as guilty of mutiny, treason, spying or any offense involving moral turpitude, or willful and persistent misconduct shall terminate this insurance and bar all rights thereunder.

Cash Surrender and Loans.

Fifth, cash surrender and paid-up insurance, extended insurance and policy loan provisions shall be effective only after premiums for 12 full months have been paid—all values reserved and net single premiums being based on the American experience table of mortality, with interest at 3½ per cent per annum.

Payment of Premiums.

Sixth, premiums are due and payable on the first day of each calendar month in advance in legal tender of the United States of America to the treasurer of the United States in the city of Washington, District of Columbia. Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, in advance, in which case the premium payable will be the sum of the monthly premiums for the period discounted at 3½ per cent per annum. At maturity or otherwise the discounted value at 3½ per cent per annum of the premiums paid in advance beyond the current calendar month shall be refunded to the insured, if living, otherwise to the beneficiary.

Reinstatement.

Seventh, the government policies, if not surrendered for cash surrender value, may be reinstated at any time after lapse upon evidence of the insurability of the insured satisfactory to the bureau of war-risk insurance, and upon the payment of all premiums to arrears, with interest from their several due dates at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and the payment or reinstatement of any indebtedness which existed at the time of such default, with policy loan interest. However, if such indebtedness with interest would exceed the reserve of the policy at the time of application for reinstatement of said policy, then the amount of such excess shall be paid by the insured as a condition of the reinstatement of insurability and of the policy.

The policies themselves are now in the hands of the government printing office, and will be issued to all those who have availed themselves of their privilege to convert the war-time term insurance into the new forms of United States government life insurance policies.

It is believed that in those converted policies the government has given to all service and ex-service men and women a policy of unusual value.

To Whom Insurance Payable.

In announcing new rulings, Director Cholmeler-Jones desires to emphasize the fact that war risk (term) insurance or United States government (converted) life insurance may now be made payable to any of the following new and enlarged group of beneficiaries:

Parent, grandparent, step-parent, wife (or husband), child, step-child, adopted child, grandchild, brother, sister, half-brother, half-sister, brother through adoption, sister through adoption, stepbrother, stepsister, parent through adoption, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, brother-in-law, sister-in-law; persons who have stood in the relation of a parent to the insured for a period of one year or more prior to his enlistment or induction, or the child or children of such persons; parent, grandparent, step-parent, or parent through adoption of the insured's wife or husband.

War risk (term) insurance may be converted into United States government life insurance new or at any time within five years after the formal termination of the war by proclamation of the president.

The best ideas in the world will not work themselves. Usually the best things have to be impressed upon folks. There's something in human nature that seems willing to fall for the nonsense of life much more readily than it takes on life's responsibilities. Call it what you will. The name you give it won't alter the facts. So the only thing left is to get under the load and carry it to success. You must not get tired. Let others grow weary and quit. As the leader and reformer you must trudge on and by your dogged zeal compel recognition for yourself and what you stand for.—Grit.

The Alban Calendar.

In the ancient Alban calendar, in which a year was represented as consisting of ten months of irregular length, April stood first with 35 days to its credit. In the calendar of Romulus it had 29 days, while Numa's twelve-month calendar assigned it to fourth place, with 29 days; and so it remained until the reformation of the calendar by Julius Caesar, when it received its former 29 days, which it has since retained.

His Drawing Powers.

"Can you draw?" an applicant for a private tutorage was asked. "Certainly," replied the candidate; "at ten years of age I could draw ciders; at twelve, a picture; at fifteen, a handcart loaded with cabbage; at sixteen, an inference; at twenty, a bill of exchange. If I were an actor I believe I could draw the largest house; but being a teacher, I am content to draw a small salary!"

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA.

THE SALMON FLEETS SAIL FOR NORTH

"Windjammer" in Vanguard of Fish Hunters Include Some Famed Boats.

RECORD CATCH NOT EXPECTED

Many Alaska Canneries Plan to Reduce Their Pack This Year and Others May Not Open at All.

Seattle Wash.—Big full-rigged "windjammer," some famous as American clipper ships long ago, already are spreading their sails and sailing for Alaska, the vanguard of summer salmon fleets which go north every year to work with the scores of fish canneries that dot northern harbors and inlets.

Dozens of other craft, steamers, gas boats, barges and tugs, are going north with the sailing ships. Before winter they will all come plowing back with the year's fish catch canned and packed and stored in their holds.

No record salmon catch is expected this year, according to reports from Alaska. Most of the southeastern Alaska canneries expect to reduce their pack this year from one-third to one-half normal and several will not operate at all. One cause for the cut is the fact that all of last year's pack has not been sold. Low markets are given as another reason.

Short Catch Last Year.

Alaska's salmon output last year was 4,002,201 cases, the smallest since 1918. The high-water mark of Alaska's salmon years came in 1918, when, in response to a war call for food, the cannerys sent 6,037,000 cases out.

Most of the salmon are packed in southeastern Alaska, a strip of territory that juts south between northern British Columbia and the Pacific ocean. Last year southeastern Alaska fisheries turned out 3,083,001 cases, against 2,733,837 from central Alaska and 708,250 from far western Alaska points. The central Alaska plants extend from Cape St. Elias westward to the Alaska peninsula. The far western plants are on the shores of Bristol Bay and the Bering sea.

About 125 salmon canneries were operated in Alaska last year by nearly ninety companies. Several big concerns operated more than one plant, the Alaska Packers' association leading with ten. Libby, McNeill & Libby were second with nine. The Northwestern Fisheries company operated seven and the Pacific American Fisheries company four.

Many from Puget Sound.

Nearly all the boats of the fishing fleets sail north from Puget Sound, altho one of the largest fleets, that of the Alaska Packers' association, makes its headquarters in San Francisco bay. The Libby, McNeill & Libby and the Northwestern company boats winter here, the Libby boats riding in the fresh water of Lake Union. The Pacific American company operates from Bellingham, Portland, South Bend, Everett, Olympia, Astoria, Anacortes and other ports round their share of fishing boats north.

Five or six thousand men are going north to spend the summer working at the fisheries. In the fall, they will come back with the boats and the catch. For several weeks passenger steamers running to Alaska have been carrying capacity lists of cannery employees. The Northwestern and the Anacortes Fisheries company, both subsidiaries of the Booth Fisheries company, will use 1,800 men in the north this year.

Quit Lecture, Says Boy Sent to Death Chair

Jesse Walker, 19, who killed Samuel Wolcheck in his stationery store at 208 Wyckoff avenue, Brooklyn, when attempting to rob the store, was arraigned for sentence before Supreme Court Justice Fahey in Brooklyn. The Justice addressed the prisoner for several minutes, speaking of the gravity of the crime, but Walker shifted his feet uneasily. Then he burst out:

"I'm not here for a lecture. I am here to be sentenced."

The Justice regarded the youth gravely for a moment and without further comment sentenced him to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing.

The best ideas in the world will not work themselves. Usually the best things have to be impressed upon folks. There's something in human nature that seems willing to fall for the nonsense of life much more readily than it takes on life's responsibilities. Call it what you will. The name you give it won't alter the facts. So the only thing left is to get under the load and carry it to success. You must not get tired. Let others grow weary and quit. As the leader and reformer you must trudge on and by your dogged zeal compel recognition for yourself and what you stand for.—Grit.

The Movies of 1713.

On another page of this paper was printed recently an alleged newly discovered manuscript by Aristotle, philosopher on the movies. Mr. Walky was joking, of course; but there is no joke about this extract from Swift's "Journal to Stella," dated March 27, 1713: "I went afterward to see a famous moving-picture, and I never saw anything so pretty. You see a sea ten miles wide, a town on 'other end and ships sailing in the sea and discharging their cargo."

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WATER

ALL PERSONS desirous of having water introduced into their residence or place of business should make application to the Water Marlborough Street, near Charles.

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THE BLUE AND THE GRAY

"Oh, mother, what do they mean by blue?"
And what do they mean by gray?"
I heard from the lips of a little child
As she bounded in from her play,
The mother's eyes were filled with tears,
She turned to her darling fate
And smoothed away from the sunny brow
The treasure of golden hair.
"Why, mother's eyes are blue, my dear,
And grandpa's hair is gray,
And the love we bear our darling child
Grows stronger every day,"
"But what do they mean?" inquired the child,
"For I saw two cripples today,"
And one of them said he had 'fought
for the blue,'
The other had 'fought for the gray.'

The one of the blue had lost a leg,
And the other had but one arm,
And both seemed worn and weary and sad,
Yet their greeting was kind and warm,
They told of the battles in days gone by,
Till it made my blood run chill,
The leg was lost in the Wilderness fight
And the arm on Malvern Hill,

"They sat on the stone by the farm-yard gate
And talked for an hour or more,
Till their eyes grew bright and their hearts seemed warm,
With fighting their battles o'er;
And parted at last with a friendly grasp,

In a kindly brotherly way,
Each asking God to speed the time
Uniting the blue and the gray."

Then the mother thought of other days

Two tiny boys from her riven How they'd knelt at her side, and, clasping, prayed;

"Our Father, who art in Heaven," How one wore the gray, and the other the blue,

How they passed away from sight, And had gone to the land where gray and blue,

Merge in tints of celestial light,
And she answered her darling with golden hair

While her heart was sorely wrung With thoughts awakened in that sad hour

By her innocent prattling tongue: "The blue and the gray are the colors of God;

They are seen in the sky at even, And many a noble, gallant soul Has found them passports to heaven."

E. L. S.

A FINE DISCUSSION

"Very interesting conversation, in here?" asked papa, suddenly thrusting his head through the conservatory window, where Ethel, Mr. Tomkins and little Eva sat very quietly.

"Yes, indeed," said Ethel, ready on the instant with a reply. "Mr. Tomkins and I were discussing our kith and kin, weren't we, Eva?"

"Yeth, they wath," replied little Eva. "Mr. Momkinth thaid 'May I have a kith?' and Ethel said, 'You kin.' —Vancouver Daily Province."

THEN HE FAINTED

An Irishman coming out of ether in the ward after an operation, exclaimed audibly: "Thank God! That is over!" "Don't be too sure," said the man in the next bed, "they left a sponge in me and had to cut me open again!" And the patient on the other side said, "Why, they had to open me, too, to find one of their instruments. Just then the surgeon who had operated on the Irishman, stuck his head in the door and yelled, 'Has anybody seen my hat?'" Pat fainted.

WHAT'S THE USE?

Weep and you're called a baby, Laugh and you're called a fool, Yield and you're called a coward, Stand and you're called a mule, Smile and they call you silly, Frown and they call you gruff, Put on a front like a millionaire, And some guy calls your bluff.

PRESCRIBING

Mrs. Knagg—My husband and I are both suffering from nervous prostration. Don't you think we had better go to some sanatorium?

The Wise Doctor—Try a few months in one yourself first. That might prove quite sufficient. —Excuse.

Young Mrs. Wombat doesn't want her husband to go hunting. Why not?

Says he's such a dear that somebody is bound to take a shot at him by mistake.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Memoranda in Glass.

A reader tells us that with the use of glass trapavent, allowing a week for drying, two sheets of glass can be joined with a sheet of paper between them, without the slightest stamping of the paper. It is suggested that this provides a new and useful means of making paper weights and other glass articles with calendars, etc., imbedded in them. The glass while still wet, appears to have stained the paper; but on drying out disappears as the glass gets hot.—Scientific American.

VICE PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES

By Roy K. Moulton

There has been considerable talk lately to the effect that nobody has stepped forward and announced himself as a favorite son for the Vice Presidency. It has been claimed by those not in the know that Vice Presidential timber is scarce.

The office of Vice President has always been an asylum for some man who has worked hard all his life and has sought repose in a place where the reporters would never find him and where he might sit and think over his past life undisturbed. For a complete rest the doctors have always prescribed the Vice Presidency. It is good as a sanitarium and almost as expensive.

If he had been the Vice President of the Pennsylvania Coal and Salt Company, or the Vice President of the Washington Monkey Wrench Company, his name would have been recognized at once. But the Vice Presidency of the United States? That's not a business. That's a retreat.

It has been the custom to chloroform some respectable citizen who lived in a doubtful State and nominate him while he was unconscious and unable to defend himself. But this year it is going to be different.

There is a luxuriant crop of Vice Presidential possibilities this year. Abner W. Bledsoe, postmaster at Snake River, Oregon, has announced his candidacy.

Lycurgus T. Gilligham of North Platte, Nebraska, is a candidate on either ticket. He has a daughter teaching school in Baltimore and he would like to be near her.

Witherspoon F. Clappard of Pine Ridge, Kentucky, seeks the nomination. He was president of the Pine Ridge Democratic Club for twelve years, buying all the slot-loft uniforms at his own expense, as well as the torches, and he believes he is entitled to recognition to fill out his career.

Gilligham Feed has decided to retire from the hay, grain and feed business at Squantum, Mass., and rest up. His wife and family have always wanted to go to the top of the Washington Mountain and have urged him to run for Vice President.

LIFE AT COLLEGE

We always regretted not having a college education. It has seemed such a nice accomplishment to be on speaking terms with the dear dead languages and the dear dead philosophers.

We should like to have sat at the educational feast and passed our plate for more Plato. We never really understood why Socrates drank hemlock in a day when there were so many better things to drink. And we wish we knew the origin of the glib-tongued remark to the effect that "in the bright lexicon of youth there is no such word as 'Kant.'

Similarly, we wish we could pull the trigger of trigonometry or wave the glorious Fourth dimension. We wish we understood why water is H₂O and why liquor is Hard-to-Order.

But the higher learning is a closed book to us. We don't know the difference between the binomial theorem and a pair of binoculars, between the Tudors of England and the tutors of Yale.

The other day, however, we read that twenty seniors at Princeton had never kissed a girl. Now we feel better.

We didn't realize what sacrifices have to be made in order to get an education. Hoy said it must be to let an opportunity slip merely for the sake of grabbing a diploma. What's the use of knowing how to extract the cube root of 964,214, if you have to close your eyes to 964,214 pretty girls?

Going to Princeton must be almost as bad as going to a monastery. It's all right to be educated, but these seniors should be told that the only way to solve the kissing problem is to solve it individually. And the only way to solve it individually is by putting two and two together.

NEVER PLOW UNDER MANURE

When Seeding Field to Clover Fertilizer and Disking Leave Much to Conserve Moisture.

Never plow under manure or fertilizers when seeding a field to clover. The manure and disk leave an excellent mulch on the surface of the ground which conserves moisture, especially during dry weather in winter.

Grammar and Washing.

"But Mrs. Wissinger" spoke up one of the young women teachers, "if you were to take in washing you would get \$6 a day, as against we teachers' \$8" and again there was laughter.

We should think, remarks the Portland Oregonian, there would also have been consternation, if the other guides of the young mind and guardians of good English who heard the remark were not wholly off duty. The paragraph is from the Oregonian's report of a meeting at Milwaukee, Ore., between the school board and the public school teachers.

It is interesting and very pleasing to note that Milwaukee washerwoman get \$6 per day. It is somewhat above the scale, we hear, in other places, though there was an interesting story in the papers the other day about the modern washerwoman's practice of going to work in her automobile.

But what we started out to say was that the particular school teacher quoted would do better, far better, on several accounts, to take up washing where no questions will be asked about her grammar. Or has the wicked reporter put words in her mouth that she did not use?

The Difference.

Little Ethel—What's the leap year custom, mother?

Her Mother—It's the custom that allows a woman to propose to a man instead of putting herself to the trouble of making the man propose.

Playing Safe.

Percy Noodles says that when he asked the capitalist's daughter if she thought it would kill her to give him a word of encouragement, she said she didn't but there was no use taking a foolish risk.—Dallas News.

NOT TRUE 'GENIUS'

"Wonder Children" Merely Intellectually Precocious.

In Most Cases They Are Possessors of an Abnormally Retentive Memory —Do Not Necessarily Die Young.

A few days ago there appeared an account of the doings of Stanislaw Resnick, a wonderful chess player, eight years old, who is confounding Berlin with his uncanny knowledge and skill.

These "wonder children" always arouse special interest, and, as many explanations are put forward to account for their apparent genius, there are gloomy forebodings as to their meeting with an early death.

There have been many "wonder children" in the past, and it is strange, though true, that quite a large proportion have lived to the average age.

In recent years there have been a number of child evangelists who have startled the world by their eloquence and theology. In the United States a few years ago a boy nine years old attempted to convert the whole country, and when ten years old he was actually appointed minister of a church in North Carolina.

In Great Britain there are records of a child twelve years old who preached in a Baptist church at Portchapel, and a small boy who, at the tender age of three, began preaching to crowded audiences and continued to do so until well after ten years old.

In the case of such prodigies, their talents consist chiefly in an abnormal, retentive memory and, provided that their temperaments are not emotional, they stand the mental strain exceedingly well, though there is, of course, the danger attached to the excessive physical strain which they frequently undergo.

To this type belong those children who learn rapidly by heart such things as the tunes, words and numbers of all hymns. In the ancient and modern hymn-book. It is such children, with a high development of one faculty, who most often meet with early death, and maybe it was in such cases that old saying, "The wise die young" had its origin.

But the child chess player in Berlin belongs rather to the type of intellectual precocities, such as the learned child of Luke of the early part of the eighteenth century. This child could recite the whole of the Old and New Testaments before he was two years old, and a little later he was an authority on religious history and dogma. He mastered also ancient and modern geography and history and several languages before his death at the age of four years.

A contemporary of this wonderful child was fluent in five languages before he was five, and translated the Hebrew Bible into Latin and French at the age of eight. He survived until he was nineteen.

Historical and eminent evidence are both definite in showing that "wonderchildren" are no more liable than other children to die young, nor is it found that children who assimilate knowledge readily and retain it show any undue signs of fatigue.

The great point in the case of children marked by special brilliance is to avoid any attempt at making the brilliance apply to everything, for in so doing the existing brilliance in the one special direction may tend to disappear. In the same way those who are intellectually brilliant must not be forced to become industrious in a practical way, for such interference invariably brings on over-strain and breakdown.

How's This, "Pedestrians?"

It was an inky black night and we were riding along a country road, when we saw a railroad crossing ahead. We stopped about a hundred feet from the tracks and peered through the brush and trees that lined the road. There up the track we saw a light moving toward us. The driver wished to move on, but I, being very nervous, objected loudly, so we waited at least five minutes. The light kept drawing nearer, but the driver in disgust insisted upon crossing, saying it was probably a slow freight. But again I shrieked loudly, for I knew train lights were so deceiving at night and it must be nearly upon us by now. We continued waiting in the darkness for the train to pass, and as the light drew nearer we discovered our locomotive to be nothing more than a man coming down the track with a lantern.—Chicago Tribune.

The Lion D'Arras.

A Paris dispatch announces the disappearance of one of the last of the war newspapers—the Lion D'Arras. These war area sheets, which did so much to cheer and encourage the inhabitants of the stricken towns and countryside, will be looked upon in the future as one of the most interesting products of the war years. The Lion D'Arras appeared in the city at a time when the enemy was within a few hundred yards from the walls. The founder of the paper was the Abbe Guerin, who continued its editor during the 172 weeks of its existence.

The Difference.

Little Ethel—What's the leap year custom, mother?

Her Mother—It's the custom that allows a woman to propose to a man instead of putting herself to the trouble of making the man propose.

Playing Safe.

Percy Noodles says that when he asked the capitalist's daughter if she thought it would kill her to give him a word of encouragement, she said she didn't but there was no use taking a foolish risk.—Dallas News.

Merchants in the Philippines.

That a merchant does not need to have or retain a capital investment in an established business before he can be admitted to the Philippine Islands is the gist of a decision handed down in the case of a Japanese merchant who sold his business and came to Manila for the purpose of engaging in business in the Islands. He was denied admission by the customs authorities on the ground that he did not belong to the class of merchants exempted in the immigration laws.

HEADRESS IS FAD

Adornment of Hair Is Important, French Modistes Believe.

Makers of Hats Take into Consideration What Is to Be Worn on the Head.

Headresses are receiving more and more attention from the greatest French dressmakers. In the past, writes a Paris fashion authority, the woman who wanted to complete her evening toilette by a headress was compelled to search through the shops for a suitable one, but this was not always easy to find. Often the only reward for such a shopping trip was the finding of a hair ornament that did not at least carry out the idea of the costume.

Now the maker of the evening gown designs a headress to accompany it, so that it is no longer a matter of wearing anything that one may happen to pick up in a shop. As a result, the headress is becoming more and more important.

Polite shows great art in these. M. Worth makes beautiful draped turbans without crowns to complete his evening dresses. He uses the chin chain as well as dangling earrings on his turbans, the whole adding a note of great brilliancy to the costume.

We may expect to see quantities of tulle and silk used in hats for some time to come, due largely to the ruined condition of the straw industry. Reboux combines tulle and lace with remarkable skill.

A pretty example of



Reboux evening hat of black tulle and Chantilly lace. High Greek coiffure supported by a headress consisting of embroidered bands done in jewels and gold threads.

Her method is seen in an evening hat which has the crown tulle draped over the halo like a cap and allowed to fall in two soft loops at the back. To this is set a delicately plaited lace brim.

CUTAWAY SWEATER IN STYLE

Latest Fashion Is Dashing and Different From Many Others That Were Popular.

Sweaters grow prettier and prettier. From being a merely utilitarian article, donned for warmth in camp or on a sailboat, or after a game of tennis, the sweater has come to be the very pivotal point of the summer costume. Everything else is planned and purchased to match the charming sweater, bought first of all on account of its stunning style or its appealing color.

And, of course, there must be several sport costumes to go with the several sweaters every woman now has to have. There is the sweater for roughing it in camp, and there is the sweater for posing about on the country sweater veranda—and between are many other varieties of sweaters.

Newest of the new is the cutaway sweater. Needless to prophesy that this sweater will have a tremendous vogue. It is so smart, so dashing and so different from other sweaters that have gone before that its vogue is predetermined. The gay little cutaway fastens on the shoulders with pearl buttons and buttonholes and neckline, and turned-up lower edge are finished with a crocheted stitch in contrasting color.

The sweater itself is knitted—an easy stitch with which every woman who has knitted a sweater is familiar. The ribbed section at the front of the waistline makes the little cutaway jacket fit like a glove and the cutaway extension is turned up and caught with buttons, making pockets into which nothing must be put, however, for fear of spoiling the trim line of the sweater.

Novel House Dress.

A lace of a house dress is of rainbow pink velvet and chinchilla. The frock is of knee length with a chinchilla band about the hem. This same lace makes collars and cuffs.

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1920

NOTES

Extracts from Early Recollections of Newport, by George G. Channing.

(Continued)

Mock Funeral

Very shortly after the death of Washington, the whole country, from the intense excitement which the event had occasioned, held meetings to determine upon the most appropriate methods for demonstrating their grief at so great a national bereavement. In most of the cities and large towns, eulogies were delivered in churches by ministers of the greatest repute, and by surviving officers of the army and navy. In addition to these expressions of public grief, there were in a few instances mock military and civic funerals. It was a gala-day for Newport for the children when the solemnities were observed. At sunrise, noon and sunset, the Artillery Company fired minute guns. At twelve o'clock a military and civic procession was formed, and proceeded to Trinity Church where, after appropriate religious exercises, a eulogy was pronounced by Major Daniel Lyman, a distinguished citizen, a member of the bar, and also of the Society of Cincinnati, whose badge struck my eye as the cortage passed by. Upon the close of the services at the church, in the broad aisle of which had been placed a coffin covered with a pall, on which were laid a sword, a sash, and an army cocked hat, the military formed in order of rank, and with the citizens, marched to solemn music following a hearse bearing the insignia of the man, "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," towards the common burying-ground, so called; and there, a grave having been previously prepared, was deposited the "coffin" of the General, over which were discharged volleys of musketry. At the close of the ceremony the band struck up "Hail to the Chief," and the military returned to quarters and were dismissed.

Julius Aubayneau

was for many years the prominent clerk in Gibbs & Channing's counting-house. In 1816 he was made sure-cargo of ship Eagle, on a voyage to St. Denis, Isle of Bourbon. Upon his return home he resumed his clerkship, and his familiarity with its duties, together with his graceful person, rendered his services invaluable. We were very much attached to each other; and the intimacy never flagged during the few years, after his return from India, which preceded his death. His manner was courteous; his temper charming; his integrity unassailable.

Mr. Aubayneau married one of the most amiable, intelligent, and beautiful girls in Newport, the youngest daughter of the Hon. Francis Mabbone.

Carpenters

There were but few of these. It was only at long intervals that new houses were built, and generally of very small dimensions. Repairing and fence making necessarily caused much demand for job workmen, many of whom became thrifty; and their descendants are reaping, in many quarters, the fruits of their excellent example and untiring industry. I well recollect three names of most excellent standing, viz: Hammont, Allman and Seattle. Lumber was in great demand; this was owing to scarcity of trees on the Island, and because land for tillage was worth vastly more than for wood culture. Rail fences, so common to the period anterior to the Revolution, and which the British destroyed for fuel, led to the substitution of stone walls all over the Island. No objects are more striking to those who drive out of town now-a-days, than the massive smooth-faced walls of slate, lining the roads, and constituting the dividing lines between the several estates. I knew several of the name of Swinburne who were carvers, gravers and riggers. Mr. Lee, a most excellent man, was the principal mast-maker. Mr. Davy, who lived near the dock factory, did most of the mason work. Messrs. Cozzens & Weaver, manufactured hats. Colonel Tew, Mr. Gould and Mr. Barber were the tailors. The cordage manufacturers were Francis Brinley, Deacon William Tilley, and his sons, George, William, John, Abraham and Thomas. The last time I was in Newport I visited the little tenement just west of the late residence of Mr. Francis Brinley, which I always understood, was the home of the patriarch Tilley, and where most, if not all, of his children were born.

The earliest makers were Cox & Palmer, Lawton, Holmes, Weaver, Deacon Vinson, and Mr. Godard. The beaver hats in my day were very costly, and worn only by the "dons." Cocked hats, worn by men of age and standing, appeared in state occasions. The common felt hats covered the heads of men and boys who could ill afford high-priced articles. These hats were suffused with paste and glue, and retained their shape no longer than the wind remained at west or north-northwest. A damp "south-wester" and a genuine "scudder" would reduce our head coverings to the most grotesque and felon shapes imaginable and if, upon going to bed, no pains were taken to block out the body and rim, and a north wind or wind from any neighboring points were to prevail in the night, then the hat when called for in the morning, would be found grotesquely opposed to retaining the heat. And didn't we cut a figure as we strolled the streets of those who had learned by experience how to guard their beaver hats from the effects of a humid atmosphere?

The barges were Mr. Coggeshall's, originally built on his own property. Mr. Coggeshall, who resided in the rear of the tannery and tannery and Mr. Coggeshall, whose little boy was a stop adjoined the open lot owned by the late Mr. Cox in Tannery Street. He was highly esteemed by economical mothers. His price for boys was only four-pence-half-penny per head and whenever he failed to cut them according to home measurement we were sent back to receive a few more clips. We were so "shaver and short" by Mr. Coggeshall that when the weather was cold on Sunday, and

the meeting-house even colder than the outside atmosphere, it became the most natural thing in the world to lift one's fingers nearly frozen, to ascertain if a head remained on our own shoulders. The only mathematical instrument maker was Mr. L. King. An image at the door, holding a quadrant, indicated the kind of business to which he was devoted. Each quadrant, compass and sextant was sent, upon a ship's arrival, to Mr. King for correction and adjustment. Mr. Cornell, Nicholas Goffroy, W. Nichols and Thomas Arnold were manufacturers of jewelry and silver plate. Chaffee & Lyons were dealers in brass castings, etc. Salmaking was carried on very extensively by Mr. Spooner. The saltnery business was under the control of Mr. D. Williams.

QUERIES.

10509. SWEET.—Will someone kindly tell me where I can obtain information about Henry Sweet who was born in Newport about 1660, afterward married Elizabeth Walker of Rehoboth, Mass., and died in Attleboro.

I want the date of his birth and the names of his parents and grandparents. Was this the Henry Sweet mentioned in Austin's Genealogical Dictionary, whose father was John and mother Elizabeth. This Henry had a brother Daniel who was born in 1657 and there was one brother James in between him and Daniel.—G. E.

RAILROAD TREASURES DEPLETED

Washington, May 20.—The Republican Publicity Association gives out the following statement from its Washington headquarters:

"At the recent hearing before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate, the statement was made by Mr. S. Davies Warfield of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad that when the Railroads administration took over the railroads, many of them had many millions in their treasures, but the administration turned them back without a dollar in their treasures. This is a statement that has been made many times before, and without denial. Coming from a man occupying the high position of Mr. Warfield, the charge can scarcely be ignored. Mr. McAdoo has some very definite explaining to do, unless he is prepared to deny the statement point blank."

"The railroads are now without funds, adequate equipment, or normal credit. Stockmen of the western states assert that they are losing millions of dollars because of the delay in shipping stock through inability to get cars when the cattle, sheep and hogs are ready. Every day's delay means extra feed, additional care, loss of weight and inability to take advantage of favorable markets. Fruit growers on the Pacific coast complain of lack of ears, as also do lumbermen and other shippers. More cars and more engines are absolutely necessary to bring the roads up to a condition that will meet the needs of domestic and foreign commerce. In such a situation as that, it is a grave charge that when the government took over the roads many of them had many millions in their treasures and when it turned them back they had not a dollar."

"That such a condition existed may well be believed in view of the record of the Wilson administration in handling Federal finances. June 30, 1918, the end of the last fiscal year under Republican revenues and appropriations, found a balance of \$184,708,680 in the general fund of the Treasury, and the receipts for the year exceeded the expenditures by \$40,000,000. At the end of the first fiscal year under the Wilson administration, the balance in the general fund had dropped to \$82,025,718 and the expenditures for the year exceeded the revenues by \$55,000,000. These figures relate to ordinary receipts and disbursements and do not include payments on debt. The treasury situation became so bad that Secretary McAdoo resorted to a change in the method of book-keeping in order to make a less embarrassing showing under the head of balance in the treasury.

"Unless Mr. McAdoo can successfully deny the charge of depletion of the railroad treasures, under policies which he adopted and which were continued by his successor, the country must assume that the charge is true and that the same bad business management was adopted in railroad administration that prevailed before, during and after the war in the management of the affairs of the government."

YOUR LIBERTY BOND

The United States Government borrowed money of you to finance the war. You hold the Government's promise to pay you back. This promise is called a Liberty Bond or Victory Note. On this Bond is stated the conditions under which the Government borrowed the money from you.

For instance: If you hold a Bond of the Third Liberty Loan, it states that on April 15th and October 15th of each year until maturity, you will receive interest on the amount you paid for the Bond. Other issues bear other rates of interest and other maturity dates, all of which are clearly stated on the Bond.

Now, if you keep your Bond until the date when the Government pays you in full for it, you do not need to worry in the meantime, the price is low one day or high the next. You and Uncle Sam are living up to your agreement with each other and neither will lose by it.

On the other hand, if you sell your Liberty Bond now, you will find that the man you sell it to will not give you a dollar for every dollar you paid for it. The price has been brought down because so many people are offering to sell their Bonds. If the market is flooded with tomatoes you can buy them cheap, but if everyone is盼ing for tomatoes and there are few to be had, the price goes up. The same is true of Liberty Bonds. Short-sighted people are carrying them at the market and what they are buying them.

The bond adviser can be given the name of a Liberty Bond you bought during the war if it is safe and sound in the hands of the Government itself. They are many more at the present time at your bank. If you hold them at maturity, you are bound to make the difference between what they sell at now and their face value. You will also receive good interest on your investment.

Hold on to your Liberty Bonds and buy more.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Newport, R. I. Sheriff's Sale, A. D. 1920.

10510. And in pursuance of an Execution Number 1027, issued out of the Probate Court of the First Judicial District of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, A. D. 1920, and returnable to said Court May 13th, A. D. 1920, upon judgment rendered by said Court on the 11th of John T. Brie and Maurice P. McMahon, doing business as the B. P. Hartnett Co., of said Newport, plaintiff, and against William C. Anthony alias John Doe, of Newport, in said County, defendant, I have this day at 10 minutes past 11 o'clock A. M. levied the said Execution on all the real estate and personalty which the defendant William C. Anthony, alias John Doe, had at the time of this levy in and to a certain lot or parcels of land with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island bounded and described as follows: Westward 160 feet on Congress Avenue Eastward 100 feet on land now of Van Alen and Hawkins; Northward 179 feet on land of Van Alen, and Southward 231 feet on land of Champ, and containing 25,216 square feet of land, more or less, and being the same piece of land as lot 4 in said Tax Assessor's plan of the City of Newport, be all of the said measurement more or less, or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described.

AND

NOTICE is hereby given that I will sell the said property as set out in said Execution, in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, on the 13th day of May, A. D. 1920, at 10 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said execution debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sheriff.

4-11-11

Newport, R. I. May 13, 1920.

For good cause the above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to SATURDAY, JUNE 6, A. D. 1920, at the same time and place as above advertised.

FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sheriff.

6-13

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations

Probate Court of the City of Newport.

AT A SESSION of said Court held at Newport, in and for said City of Newport, on the 13th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

ON THE PETITION OF SUSAN ELIZABETH HARRIS of said Newport, in said State, praying that her name may be changed to that of LILLIAN VERONICA CROWLEY, it appearing that the reason given therefor is sufficient, and consistent with the public interest, and being satisfactory to the Court, and no objection being made.

IT IS DECORATED that her name be changed, and granted to that of LILLIAN VERONICA CROWLEY, which shall be her legal name, and that by such name she shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges and be subject to all the duties and liabilities she would have been subject to had her name not been changed, and that she receive public notice of said change by publishing this decree once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Newport Mercury, a newspaper published in said Newport, and make return to this Court under oath that such notice has been given.

Entered as decree by order of the Court.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

A true copy, Afft:

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

Newport, May 13th, 1920

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, Newport, R. I.

Newport, April 24, A. D. 1920.

WHEREAS MARY A. GORMAN of the City of Newport in said County and State, has filed in this office her petition praying for a decree of the bond of marriage now existing between the said Mary A. Gorman and Edward Gorman, now in parts to the said Edward G. Gorman, unknown to the said Edward G. Gorman, attorney for the said wife, petition on an order of release has been entered.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Edward G. Gorman of the contents of said petition, and that he shall appear if he shall see fit, at the Superior Court to be held at the Court House in Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the first Monday of June, A. D. 1920, then and there to respond to said petition.

SYDNEY D. HARVEY, Clerk.

4-24-87

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, Newport, R. I.

Newport, April 24, A. D. 1920.

WHEREAS NELLIE L. BERRY, of the City of Newport in said County and State, has filed in this office her petition for a divorce from her husband, the said Edward G. Berry, now in parts to the said Nellie L. Berry, now in parts to the said Edward G. Berry, unknown to the said Edward G. Berry, attorney for the said wife, petition on an order of release has been entered.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said George W. Berry, of the City of Newport, in said County and State, to appear if he shall see fit, at the Superior Court to be held at the Court House in Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the 13th day of June, A. D. 1920, then and there to respond to said petition.

SYDNEY D. HARVEY, Clerk.

4-24-87

Probate Court of the City of Newport.

April 16th, 1920.

Estate of Benjamin T. Cox.

PETITION in writing is made by Evelyn C. Sanford of said Newport, praying for release of the bond of marriage now existing between the said Evelyn C. Sanford and Edward G. Gorman, now in parts to the said Edward G. Gorman, attorney for the said wife, petition on an order of release has been entered.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Edward G. Gorman of the contents of said petition, and that he shall appear if he shall see fit, at the Superior Court to be held at the Court House in Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the 13th day of June, A. D. 1920, then and there to respond to said petition.

SYDNEY D. HARVEY, Clerk.

4-24-87

Probate Court of the City of Newport.

April 16th, 1920.

Estate of John C. Dodge.

PETITION in writing is made by Edward F. Chapman of said Newport, requesting that he be appointed guardian of the persons and estates of MILDRED V. MOTT, HERMINE G. MOTT and SAMUEL D. MOTT, minors, all of said Newport, and that notice thereof be given to the said Edward F. Chapman, and all persons having claims against said estate be hereby notified to file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

EDWARD F. CHAPMAN, Clerk.

5-15

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., April 25, 1920.

Estate of Benjamin T. Cox.

PETITION in writing is made by Ralph E. Dodge, Overseer of the Estate of said Benjamin T. Cox, of said New Shoreham, or some other suitable person, may be appointed guardian of the persons and estates of Benjamin T. Cox, a person of full age, but reputed to be of unsound mind; and said petition is referred and referred to the seventh day of June next, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Probate Court Room in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury, and that citation be served according to law.

EDWARD F. CHAPMAN, Clerk.

5-15

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, May 5, 1920.

Estate of John C. Dodge.

AN INSTRUMENT in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of John C. Dodge, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, is presented for probate, and the same is admitted to record, and referred to the seventh day of June next, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Probate Court Room in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury, and that citation be served according to law.

EDWARD F. CHAPMAN, Clerk.

5-15

Probate Court of the City of Newport.

May 5, 1920.

Estate of John C. Dodge.

PETITION in writing is made by Edward F. Chapman of said Newport, requesting that he be appointed guardian of the persons and estates of John C. Dodge, deceased, and that notice thereof be given to the said Edward F. Chapman, and all persons having claims against said estate be hereby notified to file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

EDWARD F. CHAPMAN, Clerk.

5-15

Probate Court of the City of Newport.

May 5, 1920.

Estate of John C. Dodge.